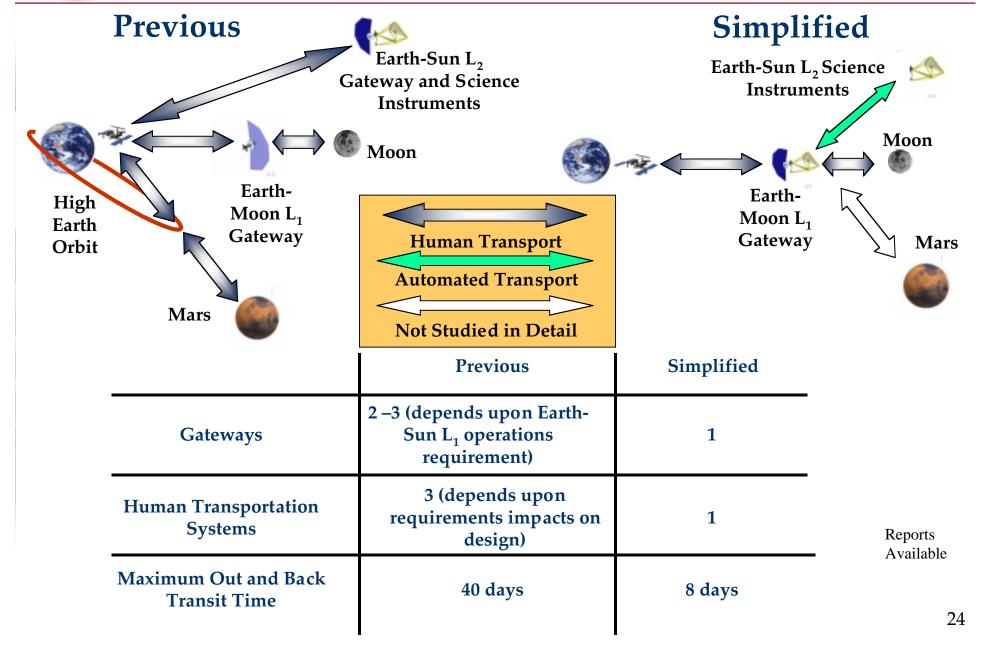


# Earth's Neighborhood Simplified Infrastructure





# Earth's Neighborhood Unique Orbital Dynamics

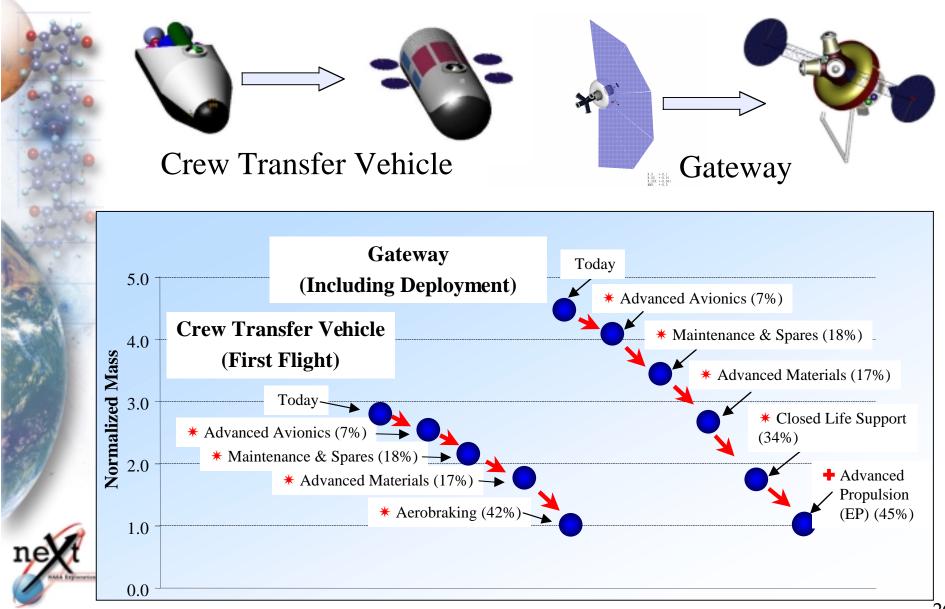
- Orbital Dynamics in Earth-Moon System leads to unique capabilities
  - Extremely Low-Energy Transfer from Earth-Moon L<sub>1</sub> to Solar Lagrange Points and Return
  - Allows human operations at Earth-Moon L<sub>1</sub> (four day transfer from/to LEO vs two weeks to/from Earth-Sun Lagrange Points)
  - Allows automated deployment/retrieval of science instruments to/from Earth-Sun Lagrange Points from Earth-Moon  $L_1$  (3-4 month transfer)



<b>Start and End</b>	Delta V	Delta V
Point	(Low	(Traditional
Locations	Energy	Hohmann
	Transfer	Transfer
	Method)	Method)
LEO to Earth-	N/A	3900 m/sec,
Moon L <sub>1</sub>		3 days
LEO to Earth-	N/A	3800 m/sec,
Sun L <sub>2</sub>		20 days
Earth-Moon	14 m/sec,	140-710 m/s
L <sub>1</sub> to Earth-	~ 100 days	
Sun L <sub>2</sub>		



## Earth's Neighborhood **Evolution in Vehicle Designs**





### Earth's Neighborhood Hybrid Propellant Module (HPM)

### **Objectives**

 Develop robust and cost effective concepts in support of future space commercialization and exploration missions assuming inexpensive launch of propellant and logistics payloads

#### Commercial Opportunities

 A reusable in-space transportation architecture composed of modular fuel depots, chemical/solar electric stages and crew transportation elements

#### **Infrastructure Elements:**

Lunar Gateway Space Station





Solar Electric Propulsion



**HYDROGEN** 

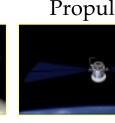
OXYGEN

Chemical Transfer Module













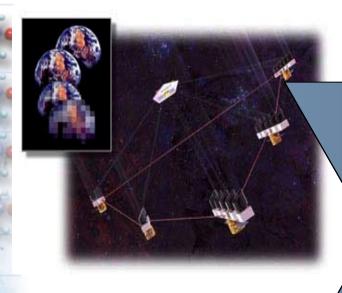
### Overview FY01 Focus Areas



- Prioritize investments to achieve Agency goals
- Improve understanding of the Earth's Neighborhood
  - Refine concepts and science needs
- Improve definition of the robotic/human partnership in space
  - Capture the state-of-the-art for future robotics
  - Quantify and compare robotic/human performance in projected operations
  - Increase understanding of critical Bioastronautics issues
- Advance Technology for Human/Robotic Exploration and Development of Space (THREADS)
  - Discover innovative concepts and technology
  - Show progress in key technology areas
- Expand leveraging activities
  - Active investments from; NIAC, RASC, SBIR, SSP
  - DoD opportunities through Technology Area Review and Assessment (TARA), Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations (ACTD), etc.
  - Education; Steckler Trust



# Human/Robotic Partnership Optimizing the Human/Robotic Equation



Technology Projections

• Experience and Lessons Learned

• Misson
Performance
Assessments

Optimal Human and Robotic Combinations

### **Example Science Activities**

Creating science instruments and observing platforms to search for life sustaining planets

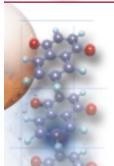
Search for evidence of life on planetary surfaces







## Human/Robotic Partnership Robotics State-of-the-Art and Technology

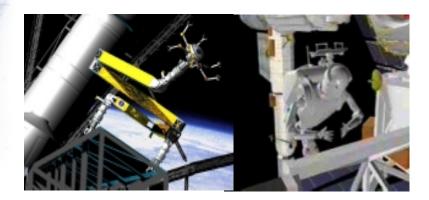


In-Space Assembly, Inspection, and Maintenance



Inspection

Maintenance



Assembly of Large Structures

Troubleshoot and Repair

### **Planetary Surface Exploration**

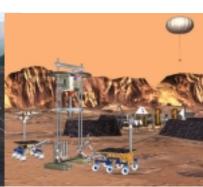


Long Range Reconnaissance

In Depth Site Survey



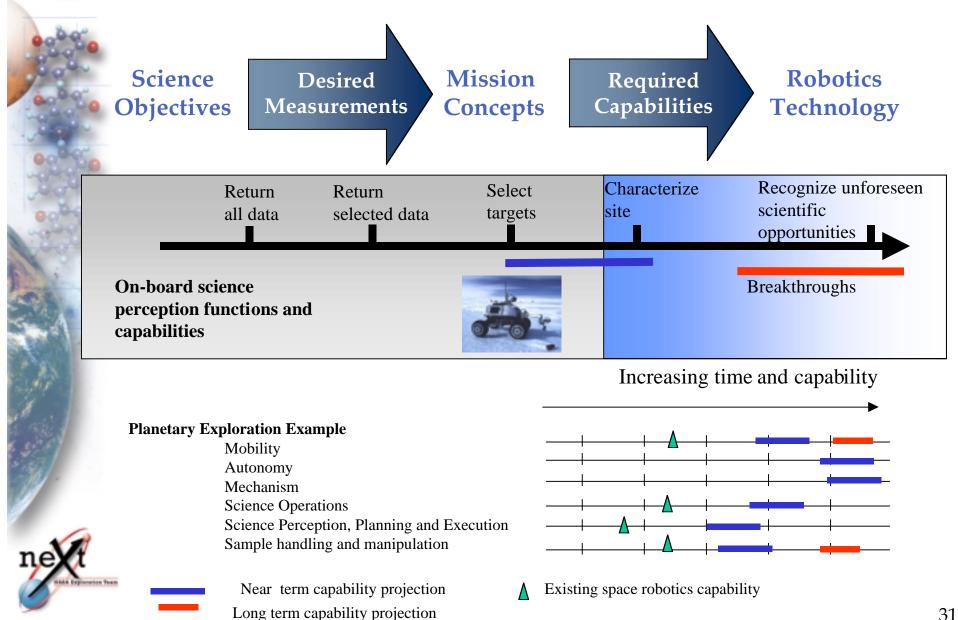
Joint Human/ Robotic



Sample Acquisition and Analysis

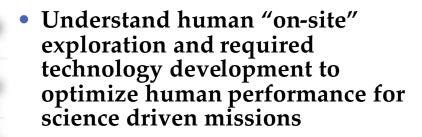


### **Human/Robotic Partnership** Robotics State-of-the-Art Technology Projections





### Human/Robotic Partnership Humans On-Site Enable New Science



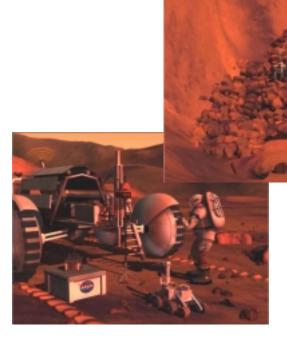
#### Workshops

- Science and Human Exploration of Mars - January 11-12, 2001
- Human Enabled Science May 1-2, 2001

#### Results:

- Humans bring additional capabilities: (examples)
  - In-situ judgment, rapid decision making, rapid mobility, serendipity, recognition, redesign adaptability, etc
- Best science task(s) suited for humans: (examples)
  - In situ analysis and sample handling/preparation, in situ field observations and sample collection/selection, complex instrument deployment including deep drilling, adaptable redesign of science hypotheses, etc







# Human/Robotic Partnership Antarctic Workshop Results



- Several expeditions to the Antarctic after WW II approached the duration and isolation of proposed Mars surface missions
  - Two years total duration on the ice
  - Over 1000 miles traverse distances



- Four experienced Antarctic explorers invited:
  - Dr. Charles Bentley, University of Wisconsin
    - •Two consecutive seasons in Antarctica during IGY; led 1000+ mile traverse
  - Dr. Richard Cameron, Webster University
    - •One season in Antarctica during IGY; NSF representative at South Pole Station (1975-1985)
  - Dr. Mario Giovinetto, NASA/GSFC
    - •Two consecutive seasons in Antarctica during IGY; over 2000 miles of over-snow traverse work
  - Dr. Charles Swithinbank, Scott Polar Research Institute
    - Two consecutive seasons in Antarctica as part of Norwegian-British-Swedish team (1949-1952); participated in multi-hundred mile traverses during this expedition; almost 40 polar expeditions during career (appoximately 10 Arctic, 30 Antarctic)
- Increased understanding of crew and operational considerations with additional information gained relative to hardware and systems
- Lessons learned include simplicity, risk tolerance, independence



### Human/Robotic Partnership Human-Robot Performance Assessment Process

Decompose Scenario **Planetary** Surface Example Scenario: Field Geology and Sample Collection

**Primitives:** Discover rocks, carry rocks, traverse, recover from mishaps, etc.

Quantify Primitive Parameters **Parameters:** EVA duration, traverse distance, rock abundance, etc.

Determine Aptitudes Scores/primitive for each HR system: data base, thought experiments, models, etc.

#### **System Options**

- 2 Astronauts walk
- 2 Rover scouts
- 2 Astronauts ride transport vehicle
- Robot assists 2 walking astronauts
- 2 Autonomous rovers controlled from Earth

Compute Composite Scores

Multi-primitive scores: e. g., probability of success



# Human/Robotic Partnership Performance Assessment

### **Preliminary Results**

<b>Human-Robot Surface</b>	<b>Mobile Resources</b>	Performance/Benefits
<b>System Options</b>	Required	of System Options
2 EVA Astronauts Walk	Moderate mass and power	Limited Range; at-the-site
		expert geology
2 EVA Astronauts Ride	Higher mass and power	Extended range; at-the-site
Rover		expert geology
2 Rover Scouts Controlled	Low mass and power	Expert geology tele-
from Mars Base		presence; extended range
<b>Robot Assists 2 EVA</b>	Moderate mass and power	Coordinate area coverage;
Astronauts		load carry aid
2 Robots Controlled from	Lowest mass and power	Low effective traverse
Earth		rate; high autonomy



# Human/Robotic Partnership **Summary Perspective**



- Humans and robots have collaborated in every NASA mission
  - Difference between missions is the physical interfaces and proximity of humans
- Hubble Space Telescope and Apollo demonstrated significant increase in rate of science return through involvement of humans at local science site
- Humans and robots represent different tools for accomplishing different jobs
  - Humans have capabilities not yet attained by robotics
  - Robots more efficient for repetitive tasks and expendable for high risk tasks
- Understanding benefits and risks of human and robotic capabilities is complex and evolving

NEXT objective is to optimize integration of humans and machines to maximize overall capabilities for effective scientific discovery









### **Bioastronautics Research** Contributions to NEXT Goals

Variation in crew radiation limits and risk relative to age and sex

Red blood cell loss due to hormone decrease

Ground therapies for fainting are effective for similar space flight symptoms

Resistive exercise may be effective remedy for muscle/strength decrease

"Hardwired" mental model of gravity conflicts with hand/eye coordination of motor tasks in zero-G (ball catching)

Bright light therapy is an effective approach to shifting circadian rhythms

Promethazine is an effective drug for space motion sickness in most crew

Resistive exercise and drugs promise to address bone losses (1% per month)



## Bioastronautics Research Human Planning Guidelines/Constraints

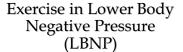


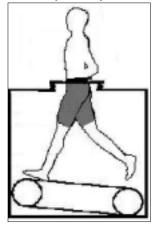
#### **Enabling Trades**

- Radiation studies (reduce uncertainties in risk values, foster early integrated design practices)
- Artificial gravity countermeasures (centrifuge/exercise vs exercise)
- Reduced cabin pressure (trade mass vs avionics cooling and material flammability – push for lower than 10 psi and higher than 30% O<sub>2</sub>)
- Closed loop life support CO<sub>2</sub> removal (enzyme membranes, amines, swing beds, etc)
- Number of crew for remote exploration (minimize impacts/risk while maximizing productivity)
- Anthropometrics (limited size range minimizes costs and vehicle/mission design impacts)



Space Cycle<sup>TM</sup>





Self-Generated LBNP



ISS Resistive Exercise Device



Human-powered centrifuge





# Bioastronautics Research Human as Subsystem

### Mission/Science



- Transit Time
- Surface Power
- Number of Crew
- Human/Robotic Integration

### Technology/Vehicle





• Artificial Gravity

NEXT Anthropomorphic

Strengthening Cabin Pressure/ECLSS



Streng



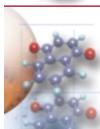


- Radiation Health
- Physiology
- Psychological Support
- Training/Performance





### Overview FY01 Focus Areas



- Prioritize investments to achieve Agency goals
- Improve understanding of the Earth's Neighborhood
  - Refine concepts and science needs
- Improve definition of the robotic/human partnership in space
  - Capture the state-of-the-art for future robotics
  - Quantify and compare robotic/human performance in projected operations
  - Increase understanding of critical Bioastronautics issues
- Advance Technology for Human/Robotic Exploration and Development of Space (THREADS)
  - Discover innovative concepts and technology
  - Show progress in key technology areas
- Expand leveraging activities
  - Active investments from; NIAC, RASC, SBIR, SSP
  - DoD opportunities through Technology Area Review and Assessment (TARA), Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations (ACTD), etc.
  - Education; Steckler Trust





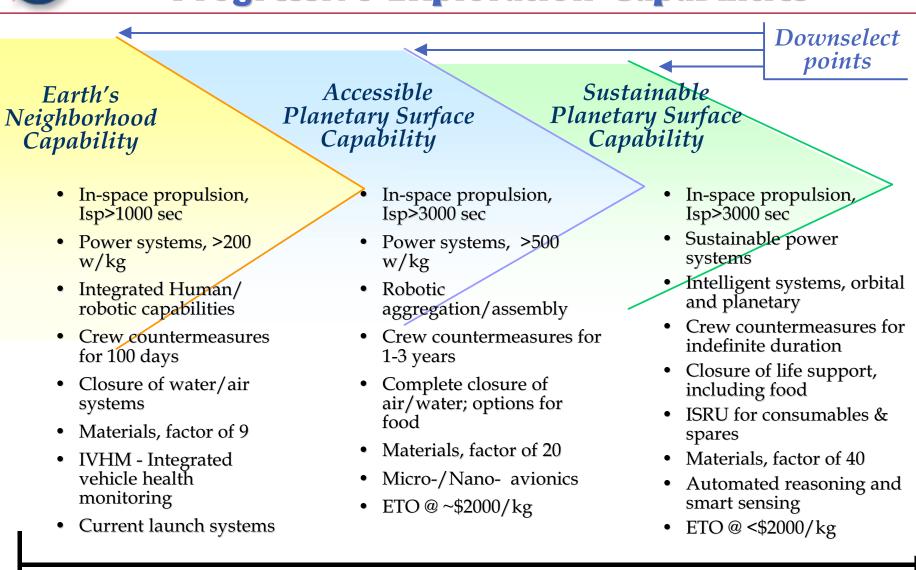
### THREADS Overview



- FY 2001 update of the THREADS Strategic Research & Technology (R&T) road maps will be limited to relatively modest changes and/or improvements on the product from FY 2000
- Key ground rules and assumptions
  - No major changes in requirements
  - No major changes in the THREADS work breakdown structure (WBS)
  - A one-year adjustment in schedule assumptions regarding previously planned "cycles of innovation"
  - The update of the THREADS road maps will be an iterative process, continuing into the Fall
- Major planned road map updates
  - Revision of milestones at all levels, consistent with one-year slip
  - Identification and documentation of key technology metrics
  - Creation of schedule road maps at various levels in the Work Breakdown Structure
- Other Major Products of the THREADS team for 2001
  - Applications Assessment



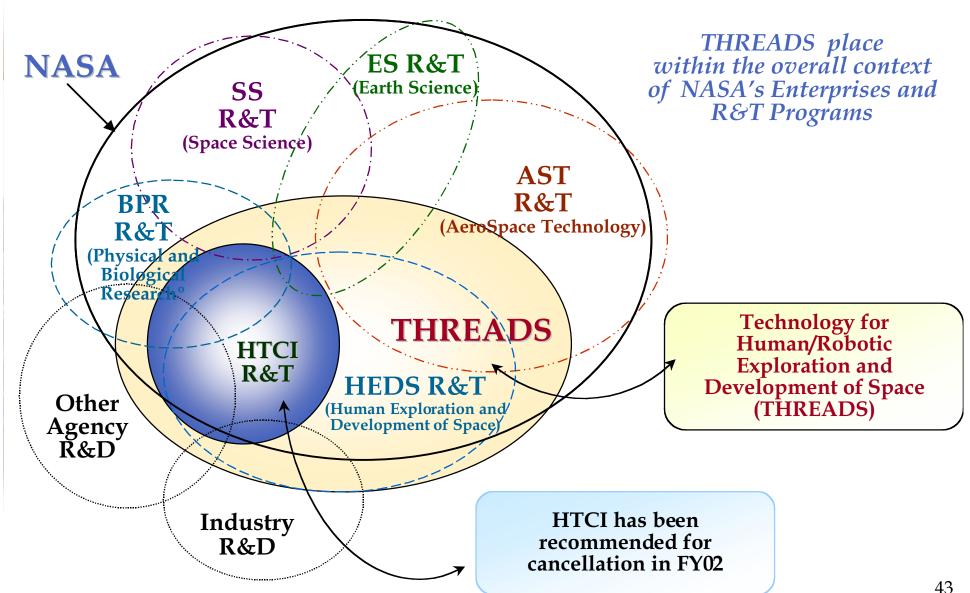
### THREADS Progressive Exploration Capabilities



Now 2010+ 2020+ 2030+

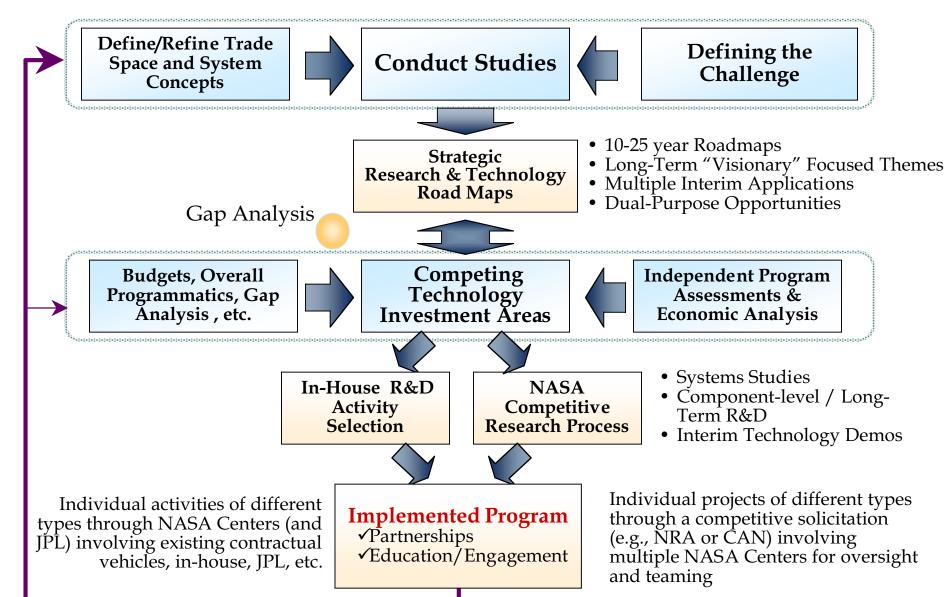


### **THREADS Agency/Programmatic Context**



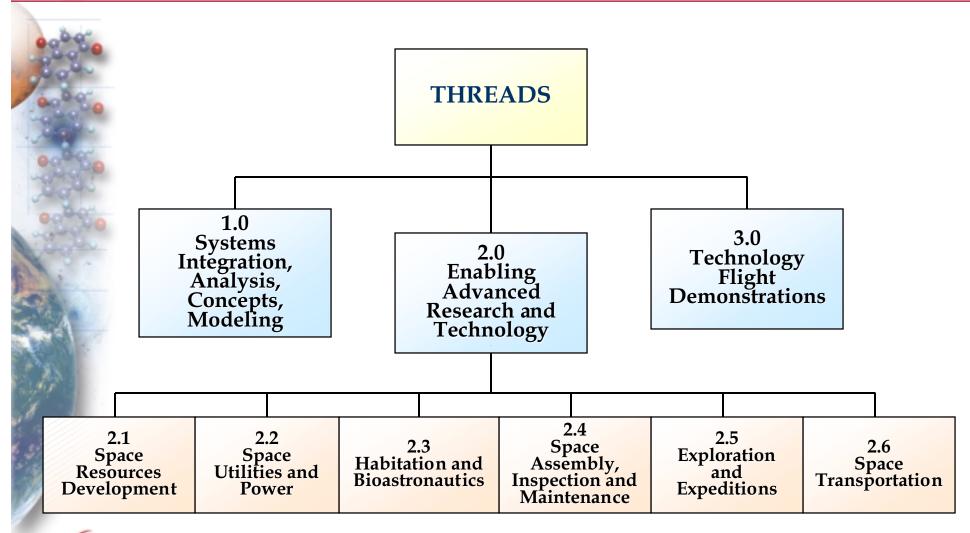


## Integrated Strategic Technology Process





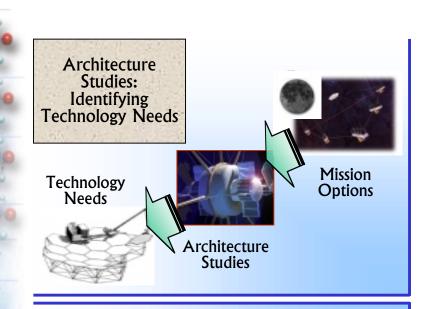
### THREADS Work Breakdown Structure





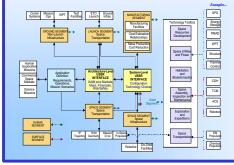


### THREADS 2001 Accomplishments - Systems Analysis, Concepts and Modeling



Defined an Architecture for a new, integrated Tool for Technology-Systems Analysis Studies Will enable Technology Assessments and Sensitivity Studies

Systems Analysis Studies: New Tools for Technology Analysis



"TITAN" — THREADS Integrated Technology ANalysis Tool

Habitat-Robots ("Hab-Bots")

Advanced
Concepts Studies:
Defining
New Concepts
Using New
Technologies



Modular Lunar or Mars Surface Exploration Systems Enables Global Science Scenarios, while establishing a permanent Outpost



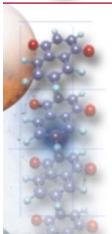
Revolutionary Materials
After-burning / Hyper-mixing Ejector
Pulse Detonation Wave Rocket
Engine
"Launch Assist"

"Launch Assist" High Energy Density Fuels Advanced Concepts
Studies:
Suggesting Revolutionary
Concepts Using
Revolutionary Advances
in Technology





### THREADS 2001 Accomplishments - Enabling Research and Technology



2.5
Exploration and Expeditions

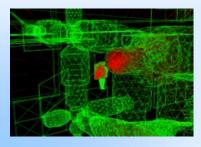
Addition of Geology Field
Lab prototype for rock
sample analysis aboard
All Terrain Vehicle
Advanced human-system
interaction studies

Houghton Crater testing

Crew-Mobile
Distributed Computing
and Communication
(CDCC)



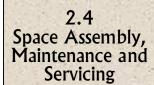
Preliminary US Hab module in ISS
Preliminary Shuttle spacesuit model
Analysis of 35 MeV proton test at
Lawrence Berkeley Lab

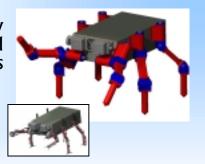


2.3
Habitation and
Bioastronautics

Lightweight Radiation Shielding Materials and ISS Operations

Precision Mobility for Miniaturized Robotic Systems

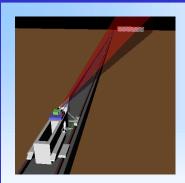




"Hexabot" Robot

New 6-axis force sensor

New High-torque, highprecision, high-accuracy joints



Precision Landing and Hazard Avoidance

GNC Requirements Document ver. 1.0 Development of analytic IMU error propagation expression for deduced reckoning

Simulation and processing of China Lake rocket sled data, and development of algorithms for China Lake sled initialization

2.6 Space Transportation





### THREADS 2001 Accomplishments - Technology Demonstrations



DOD, DOE Others Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations (ACTDs)

Opportunities include Space Utilities and Power, Space Assembly, Maintenance, Inspection and Servicing Coordination with, and Leveraging of Other US Agency Investments



### Example: 2.2 Space Utilities and Power

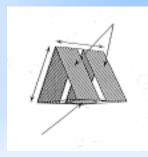
 Multiple-Aperture Laser WPT Expt Definition, using and Concepts for ground and flight demos for laser WPT to efficient PV panels and a Retrodirective beam control system

 Cryogenic Propellant Demo Technology Demonstration Definition Study 3.0 Technology Flight Demonstrations



Coordination with, and Leveraging of non-US Investments

3.0 Technology Flight Demonstrations



**Example: Japan** 

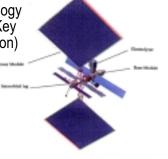
Coordination with Japanese SSPS Technology Flight Demonstration Studies 100kW-1MW Class SSPS Demonstration (Phase A Study)

#### **Example: Russia**

Oversight and US Sponsorship of ISTC Projects

1172: Manned Mars Mission Studies 2120 Manned Mars Mission Technology Development (including Demos of Key Technology -- e.g., Electric Propulsion)

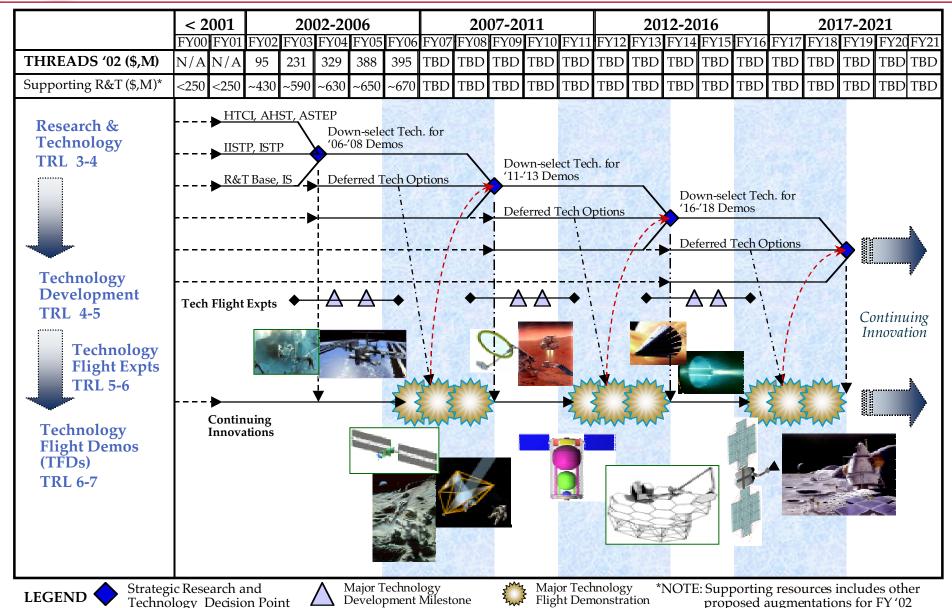








### Strategic Research and Technology Road Map





### "Top-10" R&D Areas for Investment Attention

#### "Earth Neighborhood" Mission Driven

#### Accessible Planetary Mission Driven

### Sustained Planetary Presence Driven

- √ Solar Power (High Power)
- √ Space Assembly, Maintenance & Servicing (Robotic, EVA)
- √ Cryogenic Propellant Depots
- √ Biological Risk (Radiation)
- √ Aero- Assist/Entry and Landing
- x Electric/Electromagnetic\* Propulsion (High Power)
- x Adaptation and Countermeasures (Gravity)
- x Communications and Control
- x Human Factors and Habitability

- √ Regenerative Life Support Systems
- √ Surface Science & Mobility
- √ Materials and Structures (Manufacturing Validation)
- x Space Medicine and Health Care
- x Earth-to-Orbit Transportation
- x In-Space Chemical Propulsion
- x Nuclear Propulsion

- **√** Advanced Habitation Systems
- √ Nuclear Power
- x In Situ Resource Utilization
- x In Situ Manufacturing
- x Flying Systems

#### The "Top-10" in '03 for THREADS

- √ Advanced Power (Solar, Nuclear Power)
- Biological Risk (Radiation)
- Space Assembly, Maintenance & Servicing (Robotic, EVA)
- **Aero- Braking/Assist/Entry**
- √ Regenerative Life Support / Habitation Systems
- √ Surface Science & Mobility Systems
- √ Materials and Structures (Mfg)
- √ Cryogenic Propellant Depots
- PLUS...
- **√** Systems Studies, Advanced Concepts, etc.
- **√ Technology Flight Demos**



- New Investments Achieved Since Last Year
- √ New funding required
- X Already funded within agency